

St. Louis, June 18.—Bright sunshine and cloudless skies, and a temperature up in the eighties and going higher, diffused an inspiring influence this morning on the many thousands of men and women who swarmed through the streets or jammed the cable and trolley cars which converged on the large, squat, flag-backed building in which the Republican National Convention held its sessions. It was the morning of the third day—the decisive day—the day which gave to the "Grand Old Party" for victory or defeat its battle-cry and its leader. Both were fixed upon without delay or friction—the battle-cry, "Protection and the Gold Standard," and the leader, "William McKinley, of Ohio."

THE DAY'S WORK IN DETAIL.

At 10:30 o'clock all the delegates were in the Convention Hall, most of them in the seats assigned their respective States, but many were still surging up and down the rather narrow aisles, chatting pleasantly with each other or consulting about possible combinations. As to the galleries they were closely packed—the fair sex being well represented. While all were waiting for the chairman to announce the opening, the time passed pleasantly enough in listening to the strains of the band stationed above and behind the platform, the pleasure being somewhat dashed by a rather dolorous dirge in praise of Protection sung by a quartet of male voices.

At 10:35, the chairman, Senator Thurston, announced that the divine blessing would be invoked by the Rev. John R. Scott, of Florida. Mr. Scott, a very short, dark negro, dressed in a short and feeling prayer, beginning: "Father of all, from whose hands the centuries fall like grains of sand, we meet to-day united, free, loyal." He asked a blessing on the Convention and its work, and closed with the recital of the Lord's Prayer.

HOW THE PLATFORM WAS RECEIVED.
The chairman said that the first order of business was the reception of the report of the Committee on Resolutions, and the Chair recognized for that purpose Senator-elect Foraker, of Ohio, who, as he stepped on the platform, was received with hearty applause. He said: "As chairman of the Committee on Resolutions I have the honor to report as follows."

Mr. Foraker then read the platform, which is printed elsewhere, in a clear voice, with distinct enunciation. He gave a pointed emphasis to the endorsement of President Harrison, which was received with cheers, but not with any overwhelming demonstration. With the opening sentence of the financial plank, "The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money," which Mr. Foraker read slowly and very emphatically, a burst of cheering occurred, and the applause was repeated with redoubled volume when the pledge to promote international agreement for free coinage of silver was read. The cheering at this point was so prolonged that it interrupted the proceedings for some time and compelled the chairman to rap for order.

The demand for American control of the Hawaiian Islands received approval; but the proposed building of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States and the purchases of the Danish Islands for a Naval station fell flat. The Cuban paragraph was greeted with loud cheers, though the Convention missed the phrase demanding the intervention of the armed forces of the United States in Cuba which appeared in unauthorized guesses at the platform. "Influence and good offices" appeared in place of "armed intervention."

The Civil Service plank was received in blank silence, but the demand for a free ballot and the condemnation of lynching elicited the enthusiasm and approval of the colored delegates. The reading of the platform as a whole was listened to with marked attention, and at the close it was greeted with great cheering. The reading occupied twenty-five minutes. Mr. Foraker moved the adoption of the report as the National platform for 1896.

As Mr. Foraker reached the final plank, Mr. Teller left his seat with the Colorado delegation and moved up to the platform, where he seated himself at the end of the second row of seats to the right of the chairman.

Then the chair recognized Senator Teller, who sent to the secretary's desk and had read the following minority report:

We, the undersigned members of the Committee on Resolutions, being unable to agree with that part of the majority report which treats of the subjects of coinage and finance, respectfully submit the following paragraph as a substitute therefor: "The Republican party favors the use of both gold and silver as equal standard money, and pledges its power to secure the free, unrestricted and independent coinage of gold and silver at our mints at the ratio of 15 parts of silver to 1 of gold."

TELLER'S PARTING SPEECH.
Mr. Teller then advanced to the front, and in earnest tones addressed the Convention in explanation of his course. He spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I will not attempt to inflict upon you a discussion of the great financial question which is dividing not only the people of this country, but of the whole world. The few moments allowed to me will not enable me to do more than state in the briefest possible manner our objection to the financial plank proposed for your consideration. I am a practical man, and I recognize the condition existing in this Convention, shadowed, as they have been by the action of the Committee on Resolutions, to whom this proposition was presented and by whom it was rejected. Loyalty to my own opinion compels me, in the face of unusual difficulties, to present this substitute for your consideration, not with that abiding hope, nor with that courage with which I have presented the same in other bodies with great respect and great success than I have hoped for here. The great and supreme importance of this question is alone my excuse for the few words which I have to say to you.

I have dealt with this subject in a public capacity for now twenty years. I remember a State which produced silver, but I want to say to you here now that my advocacy of the proposition is not in the slightest degree influenced or controlled by this fact. I contend for it because I believe there can be no sound financial system in any country in the world that does not rest on this principle. I contend for it because since 1873, when it was ruthlessly stricken from our statutes, there has been continuing depreciation of all the products of human nature and human energy. I contend for it because in this year, 1896, the American people are in greater distress than they ever were in their history. I contend for it because this, in my judgment, is the great weight, the great incentive, which has weighed down enterprise and destroyed progress in this favored land of ours. I contend for it because I believe that the progress of my country is dependent upon it. I contend for it because I believe the civilization of the world is to be determined by the rightful or wrongful solution of this financial question. I am tolerant of those who differ with me. I act from my judgment, enlightened, as well as I have been enabled to enlighten it, by many years of study and many years of thought.

EQUAL TO THE CIVIL WAR.
In my judgment, the American people, in the whole line of their history, have never been called upon to settle a question so great to them as this.

SENATE SUITS
with loose-fitting or close-fitting coats, double or single-breasted, to be worn by GEORGE C. BENJAMIN, BROADWAY, COR. 27TH ST.—Adv.

MCKINLEY AND HOBART NAMED.

OVERWHELMING VICTORY OF THE CHAMPION OF PROTECTION AT THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

COMPLETE OVERTHROW OF THE BOSSSES—GARRET A. HOBART CHOSEN FOR HIS RUNNING MATE, ALSO ON THE FIRST BALLOT—A PLATFORM WHICH

DECLARES FOR PROTECTION, PROSPERITY AND SOUND MONEY—

BOLT OF SENATOR TELLER AND A FEW OF HIS FREE-

SILVER FOLLOWERS—THE CONVENTION ADJOURNS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

St. Louis, June 18.—The eleventh Republican National Convention has passed into history. Its labors were completed this evening shortly before 8 o'clock, when a National ticket was put in the field whose success at the polls next November seems now to be one of those genuinely foregone

1896 bids fair to go on record as one of the most notable and important in the history of the party. No National Convention of this generation, perhaps, has reflected so completely and unrestrictedly the wishes and opinions of the masses of the party, their personal preference and their idea of public policy as did the one



WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

conclusions so rarely encountered in American politics. As has been predicted in these dispatches for six or eight weeks past, William McKinley, of Ohio, was made the choice of the party for the Presidency by an overwhelming majority of the 1861 votes cast. He received on the only ballot necessary 69 1/2, or more than two-thirds of all

whose labors had just ended. Sent here by the Republican voters of their States and districts to ratify a Presidential nomination clearly dictated in advance by party sentiment, the great majority of the delegates have eagerly and steadfastly striven to carry out the instructions of their constituents, regardless of the McKinley party bosses. No nomination for



GARRET A. HOBART.

The four opposition candidates who remained to the end in the fight for the nomination polled among them 240 votes, while four votes were recorded as blank and scattering.

For the Vice-Presidential nomination also only a single ballot was needed, Garret A. Hobart, of New-Jersey, carrying off the prize by a vote of 523 1/2 to 250 1/2 for all other candidates.

The gold-standard platform reported by the Committee on Resolutions was adopted by the significantly one-sided vote of 812 1/2 to 110, and its acceptance by the Convention led to a bolt of twenty-two free-silver coinage delegates from the Rocky Mountain States. The places of four of the bolters were taken by their regularly chosen alternates, so that the real strength of the silver secession should be put at 18 votes.

Though one of the briefest and most placid held for over a score of years, the Convention of

the Presidency has come in years more directly and unequivocally from the people than that made to-day for Ohio's favorite son, free from the taint of mercenary support from Federal officeholders, which has attached itself to so many candidates in the past; untarnished by the favor of the professional masters of machine politics in the greater States; triumphing solely by virtue of the intensity of the public sentiment behind it.

A HARD BLOW TO BOSSISM.

Major McKinley's successful canvass seems almost to mark the opening of a new era in Republican politics. If it means anything, it means the loosening of the power of the one-man system in the choice of National candidates, and the enunciation of National policy. Tracing its work through the wreckage of the power of Mr. Continued on fourth page.

HONORED BY HIS TOWNSMEN

CANTON WENT WILD WITH JOY WHEN MCKINLEY WAS NOMINATED.

HOW THE LONG-PENT-UP ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE BROKE LOOSE—THE CANDIDATE WELL SATISFIED WITH THE PLAT-
FORM—RECEIVING THE NEWS FROM ST. LOUIS.

Canton, Ohio, June 18.—The striking of 918 on the fire-alarm bells of Canton, that being the number of delegates in the Convention, and therefore selected for the purpose, together with the booming of the big cannon on the bluff back of the watch factory at 5:19 o'clock this afternoon, informed such of the people of Canton as had not followed the posted bulletins that the National Republican Convention at St. Louis had nominated their fellow-townsmen, William McKinley, as its candidate for President, and then the pent-up enthusiasm which had been repressed for two or three days, with more or less force, broke out, and far into the night pandemonium reigned. Every device that skill and ingenuity could produce to make a noise was brought into play, not only in Canton, but in all the cities and towns for miles around, in all of which McKinley is a favorite, and the principle of protection for which he now stands is the abiding faith of the population.

Steam whistles, single and in chimes, brass-mouthed callioles emitting frightful shrieks, bells, cannon and carping horns, all united to create a commotion that might have startled the man in the moon and the dwellers in Mars. Almost as if by magic, too, the streets blossomed forth in the National colors, of designs numerous and various—bunting, flags, streamers and what not—and everywhere the smooth, serious face of the new candidate looked forth on the multitude. Canton will be a thing of beauty for at least a fortnight, if not of joy forever.

SCENES IN THE MCKINLEY HOME.

McKinley's house was the centre of attraction all day, and many residents and visitors from the surrounding towns called during the day to pay their respects, and generally they stayed to hear the bulletins read. There was the small army of newspaper men drawn here in anticipation of the event, who were made cordially welcome by Mr. McKinley and members of his family, and who occupied the front porches and walk leading from the gate to the door in the northern front-room, where Major McKinley sat and received those who were introduced. In this room was the long-distance telephone which kept the house in communication with Convention Hall. Opposite to this room, across the hall which divides the house, sat Mrs. McKinley and a number of her friends gathered to receive the news of the day. The party included Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley, the Major's mother; Miss Helen McKinley, his sister; Mrs. Abner McKinley, of New-York; Mrs. John M. Taylor, of East Liverpool, wife of the owner of the great pottery works there, who is alternate-at-large from Ohio; Mrs. Paul Schell, of Somerset; Mrs. Aaron T. Herrick, of Cleveland; Mrs. Captain Heintz; Mrs. George R. Fessenden; Mrs. Charles Miller, of Dayton; Mrs. Buckingham; Mrs. W. Miller; Mrs. Harriet Saxton; Miss Grace McKinley; Miss Eva Phillips; Mrs. Julia McCormick; Miss Hazlett; Miss Fisher and Miss Cop.

The scene in the house was impressive and interesting throughout the afternoon. Telephone bulletins were read by Samuel Saxton, nephew of the Major, and commented on by him and the little knot of companions gathered about him. Those included John Russell Young and Murat Halstead, the veteran newspaper writer; General R. H. Hastings, representative of the press associations and a few local friends.

PLEASED WITH THE PLATFORM.

The platform was received over the wires at the house and read with much interest. Major McKinley is understood to be well satisfied with the declarations in the document. The Cuban plank is said to have received his approval, and to be in close harmony with his views and wishes in regard to that subject. When it was announced that Foraker had taken the platform to present McKinley's name there was a chorus of "Good" from the women, who appeared much more excited than the men.

Major McKinley generally occupied a revolving office chair in front of his closed roll desk, but from time to time he moved about, not exactly in a nervous manner, but as if anxious to see that everything went on all right. He was solicitous that all the news received should be distributed among those on the porch, and as fast as the telegraphic bulletins were handed to him he directed that they be sent outside for their information. He received two or three parties of visitors who called to pay their respects, and introduced them to his guests about the house. It was a trying position, but he bore himself through it all with dignity. A flash of fire under the overhanging brows alone told of the emotion within.

HEARD THE NOISE AT ST. LOUIS.

The situation was relieved somewhat by numerous features of the bulletins, especially those which described the scene in the Convention during Senator Foraker's speech; that "The indications point to McKinley's nomination on the first ballot," and that "Mark Hanna and Bushnell are embracing, and Grosvenor is fanning Hanna's head"; the latter amused the women.

The telephone service was so clear and distinct that Major McKinley and those in the room were enabled to hear, seated at a distance of 600 miles from the Convention Hall, the shouting and tumult that accompanied the presentation of his name. It was an unprecedented experience in the history of political conventions, and Major McKinley is the first Presidential candidate not in attendance upon the Convention who heard the noise accompanying his own nomination. The remarkable achievement of thus annihilating time and distance was the theme of conversation. Major McKinley referring to it several times. The good nature and patience of the delegates as manifested in the report of the proceedings were complimented by the candidate and his friends, it being the expressed opinion that the St. Louis Convention would compare most favorably in this respect with that of any of its predecessors, and especially so in view of the fact of the radical differences which had been generated in the preliminary canvasses.

THE VOTE BEGINS TO COME.

At 4:30 o'clock the vote by States began coming over the telephone, and Major McKinley, donning his glasses, and a silence broken only by the ticking of the telegraph instrument, began scoring the vote by States as fast as it was called. He paid the merest trifle as the first figures were named, those from Alabama, but there was not a tremor in his voice as he spoke of the contest in Florida, when the vote of that State was challenged. There was a brief delay while the delegates were being polled, but not the slightest evidence of nervousness could be discerned as he stood with the rollcall in his hands.

Just previous to the beginning of the rollcall Major Goodspeed, of Columbus, a life-long friend of Major McKinley, arrived at the house and joined the party in the library. The crowd in front of the house had been augmented during the afternoon by friends and neighbors, until

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THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

FOR THE EXISTING GOLD STANDARD AND PROTECTION.

UNMISTAKABLE UTTERANCES OF THE CONVENTION—AMERICAN INTERESTS TO BE ADVANCED AT HOME AND ABROAD—THE MONROE DOCTRINE REAFFIRMED—SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

St. Louis, Mo., June 18.—The platform adopted today by the Republican National Convention is as follows:

The Republicans of the United States assembled, by their representatives in National Convention, appearing for the popular and historical justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of thirty years of Republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:

For the first time since the Civil War the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestricted Democratic control of the Government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor and disaster. In administrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an unceasing deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by \$252,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates, and reversed all the measures and results of successful Republican rule. In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise and crippled American production, while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the Government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable of conducting it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequalled success and prosperity. And in this connection we heartily endorse the wisdom, patriotism and the success of the Administration of President Harrison.

ALLEGIANCE TO PROTECTION RENEWED.

We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm, and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and prices; it diffuses general thrift and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism.

We denounce the present Democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit and destructive to business enterprise. We demand an equitable tariff on foreign imports which will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the Government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement, and then it wants rest.

RECIPROCITY DEMANDED.

We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican Administration was a National calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries, and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories.

Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be re-established. Protection for what we produce; free admission for the necessities of life which we do not produce; reciprocal agreements of mutual interest which gain open markets for us in return for our open market to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade and secures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

We condemn the present Administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country; the Republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use and for which they pay other countries more than \$100,000,000 annually. To all our products—to those of the mine and the field as well as those of the shop and the factory—to hemp, to wool, to the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woolsens of the mill—we promise the most ample protection.

MERCHANT MARINE.

We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that American ships—the product of American labor, employed in American shippards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered and crewed by Americans—may regain the carrying trade of our foreign commerce.

THE CURRENCY PLANK.

The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payment in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote; and, until such agreement can be obtained, the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolable the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened Nations of the earth.

JUSTICE TO VETERANS.

The veterans of the Union armies deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and they are entitled to the enactment of

such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfillment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the Pension Bureau, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present Administration, of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls, as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous and dignified, and all our interests in the Western hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign Power should be permitted to interfere with them; the Nicaragua Canal should be built, owned and operated by the United States, and, by the purchase of the Danish Islands, we should secure a proper and much-needed naval station in the West Indies.

The massacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people, and we believe that the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers, and American property destroyed. There, and everywhere, American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost.

We reassert the Monroe Doctrine in its full extent, and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect by responding to the appeals of any American State for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment. We have not interfered, and shall not interfere, with the existing possessions of any European Power in this hemisphere, but those possessions must not, on any pretext, be extended. We hope to look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European Powers from this hemisphere, and to the ultimate union of all of the English-speaking part of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.

SUFFERING CUBA.

From the hour of achieving their own independence, the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty. The Government of Spain, having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

THE NAVY.

The peace and security of the republic, and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth, demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We therefore favor the continued enlargement of the navy and a complete system of harbor and seacoast defenses.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

For the protection of the equality of our American citizenship and of the wages of our workmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The Civil Service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

FREE BALLOT.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast.

LYNCHINGS.

We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the uncivilized and barbarous practices well known as lynching or killing of human beings, suspected or charged with crime, without process of law.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION.

We favor the creation of a National Board of Arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employers and employed engaged in interstate commerce.

HOMESTEADS.

We believe in an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the Republican party, and urge the passage by Congress of the satisfactory free homestead measure which has already passed the House and is now pending in the Senate.

TERRITORIES.

We favor the admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the United States. All the Federal officers appointed for the Territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

We believe the citizens of Alaska should have representation in the Congress of the United States, to the end that needful legislation may be intelligently enacted.

TEMPERANCE AND RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

The Republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and protection to the home. We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populist mismanagement and misrule.

Such are the principles and policies of the Republican party. By these principles we will abide, and these policies we will put into execution. We ask for them the considerate judgment of the American people. Confident alike in the history of our great party and in the justice of our cause, we present our platform and our candidates in the full assurance that the election will bring victory to the Republican party and prosperity to the people of the United States.

THE FINANCIAL PLANK MCKINLEY'S.
GENERAL HORACE PORTER SAW THE ORIGINAL DRAFT LAST FRIDAY.

St. Louis, June 18 (Special).—On my arrival here last Friday evening Mark Hanna showed me the proposed financial plank, prepared that day by McKinley's closest advisers with his assent. The plank adopted to-day is that plank, with two insignificant changes. No one can rob McKinley and his immediate friends of the credit of originating our thoroughly admirable financial plank.

HORACE PORTER.

Send to Passenger Department, N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R., New-Haven, Ct., for "Among the Berkshire and Litchfield Hills," a "booklet" descriptive of the sections and localities naturally included under such title, and full of information from end to end. Sent to any address on receipt of two-cent stamp.—Adv.